WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1870.

The Mexican Revolution.

The revolution in Mexico is assuming more formidable proportions. The latest news from San Luis Potosi shows that the revolt, headed by General Aguirre, is spreading and that the revolutionists had pronounced against the general government. This movement, however, was anticipated, the Governors of several of the States being ordered to raise troops to put down the rising. Matters look serious and the gravest fears are indulged in by those who desire a reign of peace, law and order.

Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad.

We have carefully read an editorial article in the Wilmington Star of the 26th, headed "Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company," in which, what appears to be a well-considered plan for the completion of that Road, is sugcested and discussed.

The future of Wilmington is perhaps neighbor's article.

the Star as follows:

sold or hypothecated. Second, authorize a first mortgage to be executed on all the property and franchises of the Company for two millions of dollars in cash; and let that sum be judiciously expended upon the line to complete and equir the road to the mountains.

"Let the half million of hypothecated bonds be taken up at as low a figure as possible and paid Let the one million of bonds sold be exchanged for half a million of stock, and returned to the State Treasury. That is, allow the State Treasurer to exchange certificates of stock for these bonds at the rate of fifty per cent. of their face. Let the subscribers to the new loan have the privilege of converting their bonds into preferred stock at any time within ten years. These bonds to bear interest at the rate of eight per "Let the net income of the company be pledged for the payment of the interest. Let the shares

of stock be made \$100 each."

We would suggest that there is one small difficulty in the way of the successful execution of this object; and that it will be necessary that this small difficulty shall be removed before practical men will endorse its feasibility. We believe that the first proposition is politically impossible, for we have no idea that the State Government will consent to surrender the control of the road which it has labored so long to obtain. We know that the second is legally impossible, for we learn from the reports of the President and Directors that a first mortgage has already been executed upon the road; that two million five hundred thousand dollars of bonds have already been issued under that mortgage, and that a portion of those bonds have been sold. This mortgage was executed in the Spring of 1867, under authority of an act of the General Assembly which was ratified in December, 1866; and the annual published reports of the officers of the company have contained full information of their operations under this mortgage.

We have no idea of discussing this impossible scheme any farther at present. The road is already under mortgage. We suggest this as a small difficulty which must necessarily be removed before the scheme can be successfully prosecuted. We learn that the Board of Directors will meet in this city on the 3d day of February. We have do doubt they will do all for the good of the company which can be done ander the circumstances. Having full possession of all facts connected with the condition and prospects of the company we have no doubt they can provide for its interests far better than can be done by outsiders. Yet we will hazard the suggestion that the strong reliance of the friends of the road, at this time, must be in ECONOMY AND PATIENCE.

# Significant,

The passage of the resolution of censure upon General LITTLEFIELD, the State printer, by a decided vote in the House on Wednesday, was most significant. The Standard squirms, threatens, begs and brags by turn, but only to show how much it is moved by this evidence, that its influence over its party friends in the Legislature is gone. We pity the disconsolate Editor in his frantic and piteous efforts to convince the public that he is not responsible for the short-comings of the redoubtable General, whose villainies are so transparent that even the present Legislature is forced to acknowledge their existence.

Will Littlefield resign as requested? Can the Standard be supported independent of its pickings and stealings from the State Treasury, now that the Bankrupt business is about over? Does it possess the power to "kill and make alive," now that Governor Holden no longer controls its destiny? Must Littlefield retire from its management to preserve the integrity of the party and the continued influence of its organ ? By all means Littlefield should make a few more judicious presents to churches and religious societies before it is too late.

# The News from Europe,

The advices from Europe, by cable and mail reports, says the New York Herald, the situation, political, dynastic and social, as it presents in the Old World. The cable telegrams announce that the Spanish Cortes debated a direct motion for the exclusion of the Bourbons from the throne of the country. General Prim declared that the resolution was of a much too sweeping character, although he did not

active and really healthy commotion. The miners and operatives' trade "strikes" at La Creuzot, France, were terminated.

By mail we have a verbatim report of John Bright's speech before the democracy of Birmingham, of which we have already given an ample synopsis by cable telegram. The detail confirms the fact that the right honorable gentleman is fully impressed with a sense of the serious governmental crisis which is impending over Great Britain, in consequence of the necessity which exists for a prompt, decided and unequivocal settlement of the great questions which will soon be presented by the people to the legislators and Crown, and that he is using his influence in a really patriotic direction, so as to harmonize, if possible, the different classes of the community towards an equitable adjustment. Paris supplies accounts of some interesting incidents connected with the duties as Constitutional Governor of Vir-Bonaparte-Noir tragedy, its consequences ginia. He has issued a proclamation conand probable results; so that the budget vening the Legislature on the 8th of Febof European news is in reality exciting and | ruary. of serious import at one and the same mo-

## The Tariff\_Protection.

The annual contest over the Tariff's more dependent upon that road than upon just beginning. As usual the protection all her other roads put together. The lists have the inside track. The influence citizens of Wilmington, therefore, are of the New England manufacturers and deeply interested in everything which ap- Pennsylvania iron-mongers, through their pears, in the public prints, which has legitimate and carpet-bag representatives reference to its completion. This fact upon the floors of Congress, and the power furnishes sufficient reason for the short of the wealth accumulated by previous notice which we propose to take of our protective legislation, will doubtless again enable them to pass a Tariff bill for their The substance of the plan is stated by benefit, and the agriculturalists of the West and South must continue to be taxed "First, provide for cancelling all the bonds not to support the wealthy iron, woollen and cotton manufacturers of the North and

> It has always been the most remarkable phenomena in American politics that the representatives of the great material interests of the country should continually and blindly give way to the clamor raised by the few in favor of protection. The more influential Senators and Representatives of the West are beginning to throw off the thraldom which New England protectionists have imposed upon the country and are enlightening the people in regard to the burdens heaped upon the masses for the benefit of a favored few. The same Congress which has protected manufacturers by direct taxation, has also indirectly aided them by laying burdens upon the producer. This has gone on to such an extent that our tariff laws are enacted to enrich a few thousand to the detriment of laboring millions.

We were struck with the figures and Mr. Kerr, of Indiana, in the House of Representatives, giving the practical working of the present abominable tariff. He said that those who clamor for protection constitute but a small portion of the people of the country. Their interest should command no more of the favor or solicitude of the government than those of the people generally. It is estimated that the total aggregate products of all the industries of the country last amounted to \$6,500,000,000. More than one-half of all that was the result of culture. Only \$250,000,000-less than the total products of iron, woollens and cottons. In the production of the latter amount a little over three hundred thousand persons were engaged, while over twelve million five hundred thousand were engaged in the production of the other values. Yet nearly all our iniquitous tariff laws and duties are inspired, begotten, and imposed in the interest of this small number, and in a spirit of cruel injustice and enmity against all the others. To guarantee undue, unnatural and excessive profits to these few, the many, the great body of the people, are compelled to pay their full proportion of all public burdens, and at the same time to pay incalculable millions as tribute for the benefit of the few. To serve the latter they have been shorn of their sacred rights of freedom of exchange and to enjoy the inestimable advantages of fair competition, of honest prices and equal laws.

These figures present a startling array of facts for the consideration of the people of the South. Having few or no distinctive representatives in either branch of the National Legislature, we cannot expect our peculiar interests to be looked to or promoted. The South must continue to bleed for the benefit of the Northern manufacturer, and we see no help except through the increased strength which the new apportionment will give the West and South, or failing in this to become manufacturers ourselves. If our agriculturalists must pay a special tax upon their machinwoollen goods, and our railroads must pay a bonus upon their iron, in order to "protect" manufacturing companies which already declare twenty and thirty per cent. dividends annually, and the shares of which are upwards of one hundred per cent, above par, much of the industry of the people will be consumed and their least, the still more proud South Caroliprosperity retarded.

We shall watch the debates upon this matter and keep cur readers advised of its Carolinians and Virginians, as well as by a different phases. There is nothing of more large number of uninformed weak-minded interest to our people in their depressed condition. They can illy afford to be taxed to support other people, and their industry is needed to keep the wolf away articles, tar, pitch and turpentine, which from their own doors rather than to en supply matter of much interest relative to rich and ornament the palatial residences dispensable staples of commerce, that of others.

Important Enterprise. It is stated that a new survey for a ship canal across the isthmus of Darien has just been completed. The work was un dertaken for a Paris company by M. Lucien de Puvdt, a French engineer, and he has succeeded in laying out a short and intend to save the claim or favor the pre- speedily constructed route from the Atlantensions of the Duke de Montpensier to tic to the Pacific ocean. The line is outthe crown. The subject gave rise to a side the limits of the territory over which the Panama Railroad Company holds a side the limits of the territory over which the Panama Railroad Company holds a side the limits of the territory over which the Panama Railroad Company holds a side the limits of the territory over which the Panama Railroad Company holds a side the limits of the territory over which the Panama Railroad Company holds a side the limits of the territory over which the Panama Railroad Company holds a side the limits of the territory over which the Panama Railroad Company holds a side the limits of the territory over which the Panama Railroad Company holds a side the limits of the territory over which the Panama Railroad Company holds a side the limits of the territory over which the Panama Railroad Company holds a side the limits of the territory over which the Panama Railroad Company holds a side the limits of the territory over which the Panama Railroad Company holds a side the limits of the territory over which the Panama Railroad Company holds a side the limits of the territory over which the Panama Railroad Company holds a side the limits of the territory over which the limits of the limits of the limits of the extraordinary high price of six dollars per gallon, notwithstanding every nook and the limits of th exclusion resolution was rejected by a large majority. England was preparing actively for the opening of Parliament on the 8th of February. All the material interests of the country, as well as the important of the Colombian government. The cost is estimated at \$70,000,-000, and time required for the completion of the work from three to five years. An effort will be made immediately to raise the money from American and European poses in painting.

A miss marshan, who has been lecturate the Turpentine money could purchase for the Turpentine money could purchase

Married Women.

soon acquire control of their own property. The Legislature has just passed a bill which provides that no real or personal property held by a woman at the time of her marriage shall be subject to levy or sale for her husband's debts, but shall be her separate property-and that she may manage and dispose of tue same in all respects as though she were a man.

That will not, however, satisfy the strong-minded women, if there be any like Jennie Collins, Susan B. Anthony or petty Phebe Consins in that State, as they will be content with nothing short of the ballot, breeches, and the right to stand up in crowded cars.

### Virginia,

Governor Walker has formally taken

By the power vested in him by the Constitution of the State he has appointed JOHN L. MARYE, Jr., Lieutenant Governor in place of John F. Lewis, elected United of character and a lawyer of distinction. He was the Conservative nominee for Atonel WITHERS for Governor. The appointment will be received with favor by the people of Virginia and will be accephe is indebted for his election.

### Agitation for Repudiation.

action of Congress in voting down by an almost unanimous vote a proposition squinting towards repudiation, it is very evident that there is a growing party at the North who would be glad to see the bondholders's grip upon the treasury released. As a specimen of the arguments which they address to the laboring classes we give the following article from Brick Pomeroy's paper. While the Radical party at the North, who are largely interested in the bonds, are forcing universal North Carolina God-speed upon the road egro suffrage upon the country, would it of prosperity, wealth and happiness, not be well for them to consider what would be the effect of such arguments when addressed to the non bondholding. tax paying negroes of the South. The following is the article from the Democrat:

OH! BONDS. Before us is a package of paper. All prints with green, and black and red, with blue figures

The white paper is the Democracy that was. The green represents the people that are polish slaves to pay principal and interest on facts presented in the late able speech of what has been and is now a monstrous curse and a blight on industry.

The black-well, that is a good loval color. That is the color we fought for! To liberate the lack and enslave the white! To destroy a working aristocracy in the South, and create an idle one in the North The red. That is a good color. It flowed from

Red is a good color. There were blood-red sattle-fields-eyes red with weeping all over the land. The red life-blood flowing out-not that the Union might be restored by fighting, for it

Else why these years of reckless legislation Curpeople fought for something! It was not for the Union! It was not to benefit labor! It

The war is over-pay the debt to the ones who ingled their gold till its ring and metallic music four per cent, of the whole-consisted of drowned the cries of those whose red blood was running deathward. Yes-that red is a good And the blue!

who pays taxes, while the bondholder pays one-how he feels! Blue is good! The figures are in blue—that is, the numbers. And the numbers of the people are blue—the bondholder will be. Twenty thousand dollars' worth of paper-bonds. All neatly printed, with little goldearing coupons attached. Handle the beauties with care. They are pets-a pocketful of Gov-The President, the Courts, the bayonets, the

obbers of the poor. This twenty thousand dolars' worth of bonds earned last year two thousand dollars in greenbacks. The one who hold the bonds just sold the coupons of that amount rop every six months; No taxes to pay as on

ndholders, the people protect these innocent

cattle, horses, hogs, lands, tools machinery.— This little handful of paper earns more each United States! These are the fellows for money! No plowing, wing, reaping, threshing merketing, or weary ork to make them yield. The owner does noth

ig-the poor people support him O twenty thousand dollars! O property not taxed! certainty of investment!

O working men and women, why don't you uy bonds and make the people support you?

# North Carolina.

We are permitted to make the following extract from a private letter, which shows that our State and people have some friends even in Massachusetts:

Boston, Jan. 21st 1870. DEAR SIR :--

Ever since becoming acquainted with the true character and unfortunately isolated situation of "The Glorious Old State," and the true merit with its never failing associates, pure virtue and unassumed modesty, universally to be met with among her citizens, all my sympathies have been

active in their behalf. As the great, good and gifted Gaston night have said, if he did not say it, claim to have by "Right Divine" all of "The First Families," and last, but not nians, bound and enclose her on the south,

with all the known Chivalry! "The Tar, Pitch and Turpentine State." Now were it true that North Carolina produces nothing more than those important alone entitles her to rank in a commercial point of view as one of the first States in this disunited Confederacy. The imwar throughout the entire length and

breadth of this barbarously and needlessly North against the South, Spirits of Turpentine reached and retained during the whole of that inhumanly barbarous war fully with those of Virginia and Georgia

the Cotton, the Rice, the Corn, the Tobac-Married women in South Carolina will co. &c., &c., &c., annually exported from The Glorious Old North State," it should not be forgotten that it was in North Carolina, where Gold was first discovered in this country and mined in paying quantities to the amount of millions without Legislative affairs have progressed of late, searcely making an impression upon the have been very satisfactory to every Remetal, which a beneficent Providence has worked badly, and owing to divisions in deposited within her limits, and which, ere the Republican ranks. Republicans should long will attract to her bosom of Gold and no longer suffer themselves to be made Diamonds a greater furor of immigration tools to work against their own party; it is black Friday, Fisk, Jr., says : than ever raged in the most palmy days time you should drive out the traitors and of California. North Carolina is not only spies who are counselling you to your own the original Gold and Diamond yielding ruin. Blind that you are, you do not see State, but was the pioneer State in making | that which is seen by Republicans all over

U. S. Census Returns in 1820-'30, &c.

this country is ever written, it must begin thick among you and your most sacred by stating the historical fact, that when plans are known to your enemies. There Great Napoleon the First was about to be has been too much temporizing; too much boundless ocean-girt Island of St. Helena. the oaths of office and entered upon his by the cowardly and disgraceful edict of the unholy Allied Powers, a number of too many weak minds and still weaker his favorite and devoted Generals begged knees." in vain for permission to accompany their the political exiles of Europe. Our whole | written because there were resolutions pocountry received them with open arms, litely asking the swindler to resign as State every one of the then United States voted Printer. them a welcome and the proffer of pecuniguests. In that vote they were tendered swindler's paper on Thursday says: public land to be selected at their pleasure, torney General upon the ticket with Col- and pecuniary aid was likewise offered tion calling upon the State Printer" (Litthem by our National Legislature. Under field) to resign his office. those circumstances, it is to be presumed most desirable State, which was North House. If the Republican members have ted as evidence that Governor Walker Carolina, where they commenced the cul- forgotten how often they have relied upon will not prove false to those whose support ture of grapes and made wine upon an the Standard as their sole support in the extensive scale, which was transported at hour of trial, we have no wish to remind great expense in wagons to the seaport of them of it. Charleston, South Carolina, and thence Notwithstanding the recent decisive shipped to the ports of Boston, Philadelat high prices in those low price days. To remind them of it. We do not wish to pardon the length of my letter, as it has upon unwilling ears. We might reproach else been written from the fullness of a heart | those Republicans who, forgetful of past that ever has been and I trust ever will favors, have turned against us, but we be ready to "Melt at others' woes," but have no reproaches to make." most especially does it sympathise and accord with the oppressed and down-trodden of all enlightened white peoples.

Wishing you and all the good people of I remain yours and their

> Obedient servant, SAMUEL W. DEWEY.

ANOTHER EXCURSION. - The merchants of this city propose giving another free excursion to their country customers on the line of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad on the 9th of February. A train will be chartered exclusively for the whites, which will convey them to the city free of charge, in order to afford an opportunity for making purchases, and carry them back to their homes without any railroad fare whatever. An excellent opportunity is here offered our country friends for a pleasant excursion to the the hearts of brave men, who fought, that the city, where they can make their purchases set of ungrateful scamps. without costs of travel.

> RICE AND PEANUTS. - Appreciating the importance to this section and State of a protective tariff on foreign rice and peanuts, we earnestly trust that the measure inaugurated for the protection of these articles of domestic production will not be permitted to stop at the mere passage of resolutions by the producers of this section. Our rice and peanut growers can only petition their legislative bodies to enact such a law as will secure to them the required protection; but their voice should be heard by their representatives as a demand from the people that admits of no just denial. We, therefore, hope and believe that the Legislature of North Carolina and the Congress of the United States will act promptly in this matter of a protective tariff, and do all that is asked

> The culture of rice, once so important to this section, has been by no means a successful undertaking since the war. It re quired peculiar and experienced labor, and the laborer must necessarily be acclimated. That peculiar class of slave laborers known as rice field negroes were endued with a hardihood which enabled them to success fully withstand all the malarious influences natural to the soil upon which they labored. Since the war this class has greatly diminished in numbers, and it has been found next to impossible to secure proper labor for the rice fields. For a while the rice planter rested his hopes upon the introduction of Coolies, and now that this seems a remote possibility, rice culture has almost become to be regarded among the things that were. With the present unreliable and unskilled labor the last hope of the rice planter rests upon the passage of a protective tariff to insure him against a foreign monopoly.

In the matter of peanuts, a most imporfor a protective tariff is also manifest. Since Virginia and Georgia have commenced their production our peanuts have met "There she stands with her true merit, vir- with powerful rivals, their competitors in tue and unassumed modesty," bounded on the market being larger and more attracthe north by Virginians, who boastingly tive in appearance, though not so palatable or of so great intrinsic value. Italian venders and others North have a way of parching them beautifully and polishing Clerk for the record in the suit of A. W. their fine large hull to such an extent as

to make them really sought after for table use. Yet by the African peanut it is said people in her other sister States, of being ours suffer greater depreciation and in an entirely different manner. Being near the same size, we are told, dealers mix in with them our North Carolina peanut. By constitute one of the greatest and most in- the time they reach this country those from abroad in many instances become rancid, and our small peanuts by means of the mixture are all that assist their sale. mense importance of North Carolina pro- Because of the inferior quality of these ducts was most keenly felt during the late foreign peanuts all of a small size are avoided or purchased with some misgivbloodstained country. ings, and the value of ours thus greatly Soon after the late inhuman war was affected. Rid the market of the inferior savagely and brutally commenced by the foreign peanuts by a protective tariff, and our producers say they can cope success-

A Miss Marshall, who has been lectur-

From the Baleigh Sentinel. Elevate Your Guns,

Littlefield, the absconding swindler and friend of the Governor, speaks through the Standard every day. His paper on Wednesday said, "The manner in which Wine, as may be seen by referring to the the State, that you are ruining your party and injuring the people who elected you. If a correct history of wine-making in | Cast out the spies and traitors; they are panished and imprisoned for life, to the hob-nobbing with our enemies, too much seeking after Democratic applause; too much fear of Democratic criticism, and

This is refreshing, when we remember being refused they came to this home for carpet-bag swindler, This article was The resolution calling on the swindler

States Senator. Mr. Marye is a Virginian gress passed a vote of welcome in their be- House by a vote of 52 to 34, every negro half and they became truly the Nation's and carpet-bagger voteing against it. The "Yesterday the House passed a resolu-

> We confess we are much surprised at they made choice of and settled in the such a measure passing the Republican

> If they have forgotten how often the Standard has been their only defender in phia and New York, where it readily sold the hour of danger, we have no wish to

> > We have given quotations from the swindler's paper of Wednesday and Thursday; they are different and unlike in their

temper, tone and character. The Standard says he is unwilling to emind Republicans of past favors; well, this is proper in Littlefield, but we will remind Republican "hands" of past favors received from the Standard man 1st. We say, Governor, remember that \$20,000 for your old press and type.

2d. Senator Lassiter, remember \$20 per acre for your kildee land. 3d. Stephens (not chicken,) remember the loan of \$1,200.

4th. Laffin, remember the note payable to "James Smith" for \$3,000. 5th. Mr. ----. remember that gold

watch and chain. 6th. All hands, remember \$10,000 spent in the bar-room established in the Capitol for your accommodation, \$4,000 of which is, this day, due to Bakalan.

"Hands," where's your gratitude? If you turn Littlefield out as State Printer. he will feel he has cause to think you a "Hands !" sweet "hands!" as you remember watches. chains, money presents, gin slings and

for that. He will not turn him out, nor will he tell, in a special message, what he knows about the swindle in State bonds. Grateful Governor! "Hands," look at the swindler, Milton S. Littlefield.

> From the Baleigh Sentine'. Greasy Sam.

This weak-brained jurist adjourned his Court on Tuesday. When he dismissed the Grand Jury he said it was with pain that he had heard that certain persons had been tampering with the Grand Jury; that the Grand Jury should not allow any person outside to approach I would rather carry forty millions of short

General Cox, the Solicitor, asked Hawk Rogers, one of the Grand Jury, if any When the order to sell struck, Speyer was person had been before them except sworn still picking up gold at 160. witnesses. Hawk said no.

Mr. Badger being struck with the novelty of Greasy's charge, asked His Honor if he understood him to say that persons were not allowed to approach the Grand Jury and give information, &c? Greasy said he understood correctly: persons could inform the Solicitor and he could inform the Grand Jury.

Judge Merrimon said, "with all deference to your Honor, I do not so underviolations of the law to inform the Grand | never been any excitement like it. Jury. I suggest that it is a matter of the greatest importance in the administration of the crimnal law, and your Honor's understanding of it is certainly

Greasy said he had maturely considered what he was saying, and no person should approach the Grand Jury except through the Solicitor. Mr. Peterson Dunn, foreman, informed

a member of the Bar that the Judge in his charge to the Grand Jury, when Court opened, said that it was their duty to inquire who had been guilty of a violation of the law, and his charge when they ad- with us. We knew he had one and a half

Now, Greasy Sam was striking at the him from under Fanny Levy's bed by the legs fifty times more before he catches us tampering with the Grand Jury. We went to the door of the Grand Jury

room and asked the officer of the Grand Jury to call out the foreman. Mr. Peter-Shaffer against Littlefield, Smite and Deno concealment in the matter, if we knew the facts personally we would go and testify before the Grand Jury. We talked with the Solicitor, Gen. Cox, and gave him the facts. And we say if we had a decent Judge to preside at our courts, most of the ted, would be ferreted out and Littlefield. | Corbin ? Judge Alden and the Ring brought to con-

dign punishment.
This is the tampering with the Grand easily pained, he must have been pained in money? when the Grand Jury presented Little-field twelve months ago, for he adjourned Mr. Martin in favor of Jay Gould or order. co-operate with the superintendent in field twelve months ago, for he adjourned Mr. Martin in favor of Jay Gould or order. the Court as soon as the presentment was made. Alas for the Judiciary of North Carolina, that its ermine should be worn by such a creature !

"Oh! for an hour" of Old Tom Jeffer-

tended, to his inauguration, and when the business in New York, French Minister came to the Executive Mansion to complain of some breach of Mrs. Grant? etiquette, entered to him with one boot on and the other in his hand. He would pat this Corbin says. I don't know of my in proof that the coolie understands it in proof that the coolie understands it is this Prince (Arthur) natronizingly on the contract of the coolie understands it is the coolie understands it is prince (Arthur) natronizingly on the coolie understands it is prince (Arthur) natronizingly on the contract of the coolie understands it is not contract the coolie understands it is not contract. this Prince (Arthur) patronizingly on the own knowledge. terests of the country, as well as the imcapital presented by the Church, were in will undertake to guarantee the loan.

The money from American and European poses in painting.

Leaving out of the question the millions grand excursion around the world, which will undertake to guarantee the loan.

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September Gold Panic Testimony\_Addi

tional Particulars. The Humors of Fisk, clinched the thing? Jr .\_ Gold Flashes.

The New York papers contain some details of James Fisk, Jr.'s testimony before the September gold panic investigating committee of Congress in addition to the nealculable millions of that precious publican in the State. Everything has lengthy report published yesterday. In regard to Mr. Corbin, the President's brother-in-law, just before the celebrated

A PICTURE OF CORBIN. "Corbin was confident we were doing this transportation. At the last he tried to make out, but I thought it was not the least consideration with him, that he could see more money in it than he ever before propositions, viz. : saw in one transaction at any time in his life. I told him I thought he could. He really impressed me that he had his own hidden thoughts, and, with his eye cocked up over his nose, you could not tell what he was looking at or which way he was that all mankind will finally be made holy. gunning. It was at once suggested to me and consequently happy. I affirm. You whether the old thief would not rather lie deny. great commander into exile, their prayer that it is from the paper of an absconding than tell the truth. He seemed to understand Mr. Gould's position; he seemed to arrangement and all that had been done. and that this was the only chance that they had to make this money, which they ary aid, both in money and lands. Con- to resign as State Printer, passed the had been looking to make while accomand I started off to use the wires to get a

good 'jag' of gold if it was going up.

Fisk dwells at some length on the mat-President at Washington, Pennsylvania, not published "in full." He has accom sent by the trusty man Chapin, but he does not say what was in that letter which panied the publication with various notes made everything "all right." According and remarks which do not benefit himself to Fisk, Corbin was well satisfied with his epistolatory effort, and said that the interest both of the nation and the interest says: "Mr Burkhead has refused to acin the matter all around was so great that cept any proposition that I have made to this should be added the further fact, that urge past services as a rebuke to injustice there could be no slip up whatever; that North Carolina is the home of the Isabella done in the present. If the Republicans we were safe in getting everything beand numerous other of the best wine yield- of the Legislature choose to forget these longing to ourselves, and that we would ing grapes in the known world. Please things, we shall not seek to force them also get everything belonging to everybody the correspondence "in full" and correctly.

THE UNION LEAGUE FELLOWS.

Fisk, Jr's., description of the "dinner to cide me to publish anything on the sub-Boutwell," when he came on to New York, is rich. He says: "The 'bears' in Wall street and the Union League fellows got private correspondence public without conup a dinner at the Union League-a 'self- sulting me. admiration dinner'-where they sat around with narrow foreheads and bald-headed way back to their shirt-collars. They had one of these 'self-admiration dinners.' which they painted Mr. Boutwell as one of the finest financiers on the face of the earth, and he told them what he was doing to Fisk. A big thing out of the sea. Boutwell kept a pretty close month, evidently not knowing where he did stand; he thought better than to show on the face what his position might be; he thought be had better keep still, and I do not think that they got at that dinner any in- lature : formation at all out of Mr. Boutwell. I AN ACT TO SECURE THE BETTER PROTECTS do not believe they got enough to pay for the dinner.

In regard to an article published in New

Friday calling the speculation "shameful." Fisk says: "We read that article going tect its citizens in the enjoyment of lif down town, and I knew at once that it and property, to declare such counties in would be telegraphed to Grant and Bout- a state of insurrection, and to call into well. It was one of those curious articles active service the militia of the State to which, when you read, make you feel weak such an extent as may become necessary whiskey punches, don't turn the swindler in the knees. It was an article when you to repress such insurrection. And in such read it you would dwell on it. We made Even Holden shows too much gratitude the remark, if it made us feel a little weak in the kees at that time when we read it. what would be its effect when it reached Washington upon the Hon. George Boutwell and Honorable Executive of the him! imitate him! say not a word about United States, who probably had never Judge thereof to remove the trial of an speculated before this time. If we felt weak, how much weaker would they feel. As we afterward learned, Mr. Boutwell, about 101 o'clock, went over to the Executive mansion, and not exceeding over fifteen minutes after he came back. There was a thunder-clap struck us in the shape district as the Solicitor may designate.of information that the sub-treasury had received an order to sell four millions of live gold, while our sales had been "short." gold than four millions of the real stuff. for the latter is a good deal heavier .-

Fisk devotes a good deal of his talk to the subject of Speyer, as given heretofore, adding that Speyer has only ten or fifteen hairs on his head, and when he appeared with his shirt-collar torn off, each one of these hairs was standing on end. When Fisk and Gould got seared, and thinking it was too hot, says : We went up town feeling that we wanted a cool place, if any stand the law: when I was upon the Bench one did. When I got up there no one the same shall be paid into the Treasury I charged the Grand Jury that it was the knew anything about it. No one knew of such county. duty of all good citizens who knew of whether he was in or out, for there had

The committee put the following questions to Mr. Fisk Do you know whether General Butterfield was in these gold speculations, Mr.

had a share, or was engaged in speculations at this time in Wall street. Did General Butterfield furnish you with

the immediate news of the dispatch he had received to sell Government gold? Mr. Fisk-He was in communication

journed, was just the reverse of what he millions of gold with us. We had a messaid on that point, when the Grand Jury senger to go down to Mr. Butterfield's office three or four times, and every time he came back with word from General Buteditor of the Sentinel. We tell his terfield that everything was "all Gerasiness that Quent Bryant will pull right." About 11 o'clock when he went copy of an important order from the there he did not find Mr. Butterfield .- Foreign Board at Pekin, which order had When he came back after being gone for not been generally promulgated, but com about thirty minutes, I asked him, "Where municated to the Commissioners of Cus the devil have you been?' He said, 'I toms of the Treaty Ports. The consul ex could not get in because there was such a presses the opinion that under this order commotion, and when I did he pointed the lawful emigration of Chinese to ou son Dunn. We told him to call on the me to another man who held a dispatch Pacific coast will be continued to Hong ordering the sale of four millions gold." Kong, as it would be unprofitable from Evidently that information had been re- other ports. weese, and to have M. Churchill sworn as ceived by General Butterfield and indica- First-Non-treaty-power merchants are a witness. We further told him we had ted to other parties before it had been in not permitted to open emigration agen dicated to us.

Did you state that you had carried some gold for General Butterfield?

Mr. Fisk-Mr. Gould carried some. What became of the \$500,000 gold carried for Mrs. Grant, and \$500,000 car- treaty-power countries. frauds which are, and have been perpetra- ried for General Porter, and \$1,500,000 for

Where the woodbine twineth. You stated that Corbin was paid \$25,000 | contract emigrants can proceed. Jury that pained Greasy Sam. Greasy is too for Mrs. Grant. Was that in a check or Fifth—The Coolie traffic is prohibited at

Mr. Fisk—It was in a check drawn by The Commissioner of Customs is to be Mr. Gould endorsed it, and handed it to Mr. Corbin, who deposited it in his bank each agency opened by the attorney by for collection, and it went to Mr. Gould's the authority of the local or terrestris bank, and was drawn and deposited to the officials are in accordance with the concredit of Mr. Corbin. This showed that vention of 1866, and is to act with the there was something unusual about the officers deputied by the locals in ascertainson—the man who rode his horse, unat- transaction, for it is not the way men do ing that each emigrant fully understands

Mr. Corbin to General Grant at Washing - ships.

ton, Pa., and which Mr. Corbin said had Mr. Fisk-No; that is the only mistake made; that is where we were overreached: we ought to have found out what that let-

### ter contained. For the Wilmington Journal. A Card.

Rev. D. B. Clayton, of Columbia, S. C. -a man claiming to be a Universalist preacher-on the 29th of July, 1869. challenged me to a public oral "discussion in reference to the Bible doctrine of salvagreat national good—good for the country tion, as to its character and extent. I acas well as assisting the road to secure cepted the challenge and asked him to state to me what he offirmed and denied? He then (August 23d) submitted the following

Proposition 1st. The Scriptures teach that the punishment of sin will be endless in dur ation. You affirm. I deny. Proposition 2d. The Scriptures teach

I accepted these propositions substanunderstand that he was a party to all this tially. He, in the same letter, submitted seven rules for the regulations of the debate. I accepted four of these rules entire. I proposed an addition to rule 3d and subplishing this good of starting up the trade mitted this addition as my ultimatum, of this country. I was inclined to believe saying to Mr. C.: "You can accept or the old man had the whole thing fixed up, back down." He refused to accept. Now he has seen fit to publish the correspondence. He says in "in full;" but he has left out an important part of his own letter ter of the alleged letter from Corbin to the of October 11th. The correspondence is

> If my friends in the Wilmington Dis rict think that it is needful to publish they will write to me at once. The promotion of the laws of truth alone shall de ject. It is due to myself and to the cause of truth to state that Mr. C. has made this

much, and which are by no means compli-

mentary either to his head or heart. He

Very respectfully,
L. S. Burkhead. Salisbury, N. C., Jan. 25th, 1870. The Raleigh "Episcopal Metho

dist," the "Biblical Recorder," "N. C. Presbyterian" and the papers of N. and S. C. will confer a favor by publishing the above card. L. S. B.

Military Bill.

The following is the full text of the Military Bill as it finally passed the Legis

Section 1. The General Assembly North Carolina do enact, That the Gov ernor is hereby authorized and empowered York on the morning of the memorable whenever in his judgment the civil authorities in any county are unable to pro case the Governor is further authorized to call upon the President for such assistance

if any, as in his judgment may be neces sary to enforce the laws. Sec. 2. That upon motion of the Solic tor of a District it shall be the duty of the person who has been or may hereafter indicted for murder, conspiracy, and for violation of an act ratified the 12th day of April, 1866, from the county where such offense may have been committed to such

other county in his district or adjoining And any Judge before whom such case is pending may, upon his own motion, make such removal. Sec. 3. That the expense attending the calling the militia into active service as herein provided shall be paid by the Treasurer of the State upon the warrant of the Governor, and it shall be the duty

of the Commissioners of the county de clared to be in a state of insurrection and where such service is rendered to reimburse within one year the Treasurer of the State the expenses thus paid: Provided That whenever a person or persons shall have been convicted of a violation of any offence mentioned in section two of the act, said expenses of the militia shall be taxed on the bill of cost against the person or persons convicted, and when collected Sec. 4. That the costs on conviction

under an indictment of section two of this act shall be paid by the Commissioners of the county where the offender was con victed, on the certificate of the Clerk of the Court where the trial may be had; and if necessary, said Commissioners shall levy a tax for that purpose on all subjects of taxation in said county against the prop Yes: I understood General Butterfield erty of the person convicted for the cost

> Sec. 5. That all laws or clauses of laws in conflict with this act are hereby re Sec. 6. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

> Important Order of the Chinese Govern

The Department of State has received from the United States Consul of Amoy

Second-Non-treaty-power ships are no

permitted to carry Coolie emigrants. Third-Coolie emigrants are not per mitted to proceed under contract to non-

Fourth-Only treaty power merchants can open emigration agencies; only treaty Oh, that has gone with all the rest.— power ships can carry such emigrants, and it is only to treaty-power countries such

Macco. Do you know if any money was paid to that he goes abroad under the contract of that he goes abroad under the contract of meaning and accepts its terms, and he i

Mr. Fisk—Do you know what the letter also to take care that the ships employed contained which Mr. Chapin carried from to carry coolies are bona fide treaty-power